

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

David slew thousands of his fellow beings, murdered Uriah, to obtain his wife, oppressed and tormented his people. Lived under the influence of the most revengeful feelings, prayed for the destruction of those who were his enemies down to the third generation, &c. But David was a man after God's own heart. Therefore we may murder thousands, slay those who stand in the way of the gratification of our lusts, cultivate the most diabolical feelings and yet be innocent! All 'right' says this divine.

Solomon said a good many foolish things, kept the largest Harlots, revelled in licentiousness. Yet was the special favorite of God. Therefore we may say foolish things, live with hundreds of wives, keep twice as many concubines, and be innocent! So we might go on and show from the reasoning of Mr. Smith that there is no crime that we may not rightfully commit. Our attention is next called to the New Testament:

Now hear Paul, Rom. xiii. 1-6. "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be, are ordained of God."

Whoever, therefore, resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God: and they that resist shall receive to themselves damnation. For rulers are not a terror to good works, but to the evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the power? do that which is good, and thou shalt have praise of the same:

For he is the minister of God to thee for good. But if thou do that which is evil, he afraid; for he beareth not the sword in vain: for he is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil.

Wherefore we must needs be subject, not only for wrath, but also for conscience's sake.

For, for this cause pay ye tribute also: for they are God's ministers, attending continually upon this very thing."

Mr. Smith wishes it to be understood that these commands by Paul are imperative, and the facts mentioned undeniable. This has been made the weapon of the priesthood in all lands. It is made the strong-hold of despotism everywhere. The clergy use it in England, France, Italy, Russia, Germany—everywhere to stifle the cry of revolt, to put down every reformatory movement. The Tories of the revolution were peculiarly active in the use of these weapons, ground and tempered to their will. And we have it reiterated again and again among us.

We want to ask, Did God ordain all the "powers" that now exist as his ministers? Did God ordain an absolute monarchy—a limited monarchy—a republic? Are Nicholas of Russia, Metternich of Austria, Pope Pius of Rome, Victoria of England, Zachary Taylor of America, God's Ministers? Are they Ministers for good? And must the fathers of the Revolution—must the Chartists of Great Britain—the Repealers of Ireland—the Republicans of France—the noble Kosuth and his brave co-workers, all receive DAMNATION because they resisted the "powers"? Out upon such monstrous blasphemy.

We may be charged with daring to assert our reason. We plead guilty to the charge, and call upon all to exercise their reason in the examination of the facts in this case. In the interpretation of these sayings of Paul it is affirmed first, that the "powers" are ordained of God for good; secondly, that they who resist shall be damned; thirdly, that they are a terror to evil doers. We affirm that the government under which Paul lived never was a terror to evil doers,—that this government is not a terror to the great evil doers,—that few governments, if any, from that of Nero down to this, ever stood opposed to the wholesale tyrants and plunderers of our race,—that the governments themselves have been in all ages the organized robbers and grinders of the people,—that this government, and Edward Smith knows it, has been engaged in an evil of the worst and most damning character from the first moment of its existence. It has crushed out the lives and hopes of millions of Indians and Africans, to say nothing of the masses of others who have fallen beneath its influence. Yet we are to believe in the teeth of endless facts, in the face of the world's history, that the "Powers that be" are a terror to evil doers.

Is this government a terror to men-stealers and men-traders, to the murderer and land-monopolists? Is it a terror to Z. Taylor, to J. C. Calhoun, and the one hundred and thirteen thousand men who rob, crush and destroy three millions of their brethren? These very men are themselves among the first in the government, so far from being a terror to evil doers, it gives political power in proportion to the evil done; and the greater the deeds of blood and oppression, the greater the honor conferred. A terror to evil doers. Aye! How terrible the retribution to that hoary-headed murderer who now occupies the presidential chair!

Fourthly, "A praise to them that do well." Nothing can be more untrue. Where is the government that gives praise to them that do well? Was it the government under which Paul lived? No, they did not praise the best man that ever lived—Jesus of Nazareth—but they put him to death! Did the early Christians do well? What praise did they obtain? Did the Apostles themselves do well? What was their fate? How much praise has this government given those who are engaged in the great work of doing good?

W. L. Garrison has done well in fearlessly declaring the right of the slave to his manhood. But what praise has he received from "the powers that be"? What honors have been conferred on him? or on the abolitionists generally? Did Torrey do well? What did the "powers" for him? Did Drayton a Godly—a Divine act? What did these ministers of God do to him? Did they place him in some post of honor and trust? Did they send him to some foreign court as the man they delighted to honor? History answers! What of poor old Van Zandt? Did he do well when he sheltered the houseless—the outcast? They crushed his poor old heart, and drank his warm blood! Passing by the thousands of Abolitionists, what praise has the government given Edward Smith for any

good deed he ever did? Yet this same man makes poor Paul declare that they that do well shall receive praise. The very opposite is, and has been true.

"They are continually attending upon this very thing." If we know anything of what the powers that be are continually attending upon, it is upon their own aggrandizement, their own popularity, the destruction of their political enemies—in a word, on the loaves and fishes of office. But still we must obey, and it is the duty of Christians to support and take office in a wicked, inhuman, and devilish government!

Jesus Christ himself is made to sanction this most terrible of positions. He paid taxes—acknowledged the rightfulness of wicked governments, &c. Of course, the only reason Jesus Christ did not hold office in the Roman Government, was because he could not get it! He would have been content with any office from Tetrarch down to tax-gatherer. I will not argue this. We have too good an opinion of the Messiah to believe him both a liar and hypocrite.

We believe he occupied our position exactly. He paid taxes—he submitted, because the wicked, unprincipled Government compelled him to do so. Jesus of Nazareth was the foe of the government, and for this cause he was put to death. He was charged with treason, and the "ministers of God, for good," commanded his execution.

The next position of the Rev. brother is, that the Comenators are only using the Anti-Slavery cause for the overthrow of the Bible. And he complains that they do not write arguments and books in the defence of the Bible. Is it any wonder, if the Bible teaches the doctrines held by the American Clergy in general, and Edward Smith in particular? We publish such books as we think the people will read, and were we to write such Bible defences as our assailant, we believe the people have sense enough to let us keep them for our trouble.

"The Bible is the sword of the Lord—God gave us this weapon to slay the monster with." And yet, with the Lord's sword in their hands for centuries, the monster has fattened and increased fifty-fold; and it must exist forever, if Mr. Smith's view of Bible morals is correct.—But is it true that Comenators do not use the Bible as an instrument to destroy Slavery? We appeal to the thousands who hear our lectures, and read our books and periodicals, if they are not "mighty on the Scriptures."

But you publish no defence of the Bible—no Bible arguments against slavery—Parker Pillsbury writes against the Bible—they all reject the Bible from Garrison down to Pillsbury—every one of them discards the Bible!

Such shameless profligacy is seldom equalled, certainly never surpassed. It is true, some of the members of the Anti-Slavery Societies—like Lysander Spooner, of his own party, to whom he is indebted for the little shadow of argument his address contains—reject the priestly pretensions set up for the Book. But we know of no man who rejects the Book—of none who do not make a better use of it than Mr. Smith.

The Society is charged with being responsible for "Pious Frauds." Has it come to this that if a man is a member of Temperance, Anti-Slavery, or any other society, he is to be debarrd from expressing his views on any other question? And if he does, is the society to be held responsible? *Monstrous!* But Mr. Smith says we went into the Depository in Ohio and purchased Pillsbury's Book. In this Mr. Smith is as far from the truth as in most of his other statements. We have no Depository in Ohio.—The Am. Society has no more profit or control of the Salem Bookstore—where we understand the books were bought—than Mr. Smith has.—First, he would hold it responsible for the publication of a book of which it has not the slightest knowledge or profit, then charge the Society with the sin of a public Book-store for its sale! And then he asserts, that the Disunion Agents are circulating this book; while he himself is spreading it abroad! The keepers of the "depository" assure us that Edward Smith—who has bought it from them by the dozen—is the only man professing anti-slavery to whom they have ever sold it, except by the single copy!—Verily, Edward, thou wert hard pushed! At the same time we would inform Mr. Smith, that when he wants any more of those books, if he will go to the trouble to enquire, he can be furnished also at the Salem Book-store with as many Bible defences and Bible arguments against slavery, as he pleases.

But we must bring this article, already too long, to a close, by saying, that for a strong man, we are surprised at the folly of Mr. Smith's position. We hope our readers will bear in mind this Theologian's position.—That if the government is as bad as come-outers say it is, it is right to support it. What do the come-outers say of this government? That it is "a league with death and a covenant with hell."—This you may support and be innocent! A.

Serious Accident.

On Sunday afternoon last, Reuben Strickler of Columbiana in attempting to leap from his buggy (his horse having taken fright and become unmanageable) was thrown violently against a tree, and very seriously—if not fatally—injured. The accident occurred two miles from Salem on the New Garden road. Several persons who happened to be within sight when the accident occurred, carried Mr. Strickler senseless and apparently dead, to the house of Joseph Bailey. For some time no hope was entertained of his recovery—but for the last two or three days his symptoms have been more favorable.

CALIFORNIA MAIL.—The mails of California, which went out on Tuesday last, by the steamers Ohio and Crescent City, numbered nearly seventeen thousand letters, and upwards of twenty thousand newspapers.—The postage amounted to more than \$10,000.

Notes from the Lecturing Field.

WESTFIELD, Nov. 23, 1849.

The fields are indeed white unto the harvest, and there only needs efficient laborers to gather the whole of this part of the Reserve into the garner of Anti-Slavery. Few can conceive the deep interest that hundreds take in the great question of Liberty and Slavery. Never in my recollection was there a time when the ears of the people were open to the claims of humanity as at present. In almost every place may be found those who are anxiously inquiring, in other than a mere sectarian sense, "What shall I do—what shall the nation do to be saved?" Confidence in the popular religion, as also in the political parties, has been mightily shaken. The eyes of the people are directed to other than the above sources for deliverance, and they seem anxiously to await the advent of a redeemer or guide to lead them out from spiritual and physical bondage.

I am deeply convinced that the plan adopted by the Friends west of the Cuyahoga, in visiting and re-visiting the different counties and towns, must result in untold good. In fact, already a mighty agitation has commenced, and the cry is when will you visit us again?

After closing our meeting I went, accompanied by Allen Hisey, to Wellington, in Lorain county. This is quite a thriving little village with the railroad passing close to it. No church could be obtained for the meeting, so the meetings were held in the Town Hall—a quite commodious building. There is a Literary Society comprised of a large number of the intelligent citizens of the place. Its regular meeting was on the first evening of our visit to the place.—A large number were in attendance, both male and female. I was invited to address the Society on the subject of Slavery, which of course I did.

Four meetings were held in the place—a good deal inquiry elicited. The politicians and church members felt quite excited. No wonder when they had never heard the views of the American Society presented before. We sold quite a number of books and obtained *free* subscribers for The Bugle.

Honorable mention ought to be made of Mr. Humphrey, a come-outer, at whose house we staid, and also of Mr. Herrick, a merchant, who treated us with all the kindness of a true man. They are very anxious to have a visit from H. C. Wright. I hope he will try to make Wellington and Sullivan in his way.

Our next meetings were in Sullivan, Ashland county. Something over two years since I visited this place, and although there is but little anti-slavery of the true stamp, still the Free Soilers differ from those in many places.—They turn out to hear, and do much to encourage. The fact is, they owe all they are to the old organization. Before Stephen and Abby visited there, they could never cast but three Liberty party votes. Immediately after the vote rose to near eighty, and now to one hundred and fifty. I spoke on Friday and Saturday evenings, and preached three times on Sunday.—The house was filled all the time, and the most intense excitement prevailed. The town seemed all in commotion—discussions in every corner and store, and tavern, were the order of the day. Most gloriously did the cause of "Pure Religion" prevail in the souls of the masses present—rooting up and destroying the old pro-slavery feelings so long cherished. The churches were all closed against us. The old cry of Infidel raised. Meetings were held in every church. But in opposition to all, the glorious cause of Truth progressed mightily. In fact, the very efforts of the clergy to render us unpopular, only extends our fame and makes hundreds feel an anxiety to hear us. At the close I obtained eleven new subscribers for the paper.

From there we went to Lodi. The prospect was very discouraging. Every thing looked dark. The church was there closed also. The first meeting in the Town House was large—the impression powerful. At the close, a Mr. Lomas, of the church, rose and stated the reason why he and others shut us out of the church, viz—our infidelity. He read the fourth resolution of the Berlin Convention to prove the whole Society infidel. I explained the reason of our joy in the decline of American religion, &c. All seemed on our side. This brother quoted Paul, where we are forbidden to bid heretics God-speed; not so much as to receive them into your houses. I showed what the tendency of such a doctrine was; that if all hold such views of Christianity, every reformer or bearer of higher truths, would be driven out from all shelter and must perish.—Still he said if God commanded it he would do it. I replied that if all the Gods in the universe commanded me to do so, I would do no such thing. I proposed to speak on the subject of Christianity the next day if a place could be obtained. The church refused, when a gentleman rose and stated that the Free Mason Hall could be hired for three dollars. It was immediately resolved to go there. We did so. I unfolded Christianity to them as a great system of Humanity. The people saw and were glad. At the close, Mr. Ainsworth, a professed Deist, refused to take any pay for the use of the Hall! In speaking of Christianity, a good brother of the Wesleyan order who has not felt over good towards me since I left the church, stated that he believed Christianity was to love our neighbor as ourself; and in the true spirit told me if I wanted land I could have twenty acres of his farm cheerfully. I know our friend does desire to know the truth and practice it. I told him with thanks that whenever I run ashore, I would gladly embrace his offer.

At night the meeting was very large. I took up the question of the formation of a Northern Republic. The meeting was all attention, and at the close I obtained thirteen new subscribers for The Bugle. The best thing for us is the closing of the churches, and the opposition of the clergy.

I had a pleasant visit from the Congregational Clergymen, at the house of Dr. Sill, at whose

home I staid. Mr. Longlen is a liberal man in his way, and may yet get out of his shell.

Yours, W.

CONNECTION.—An error occurred in the notice of the Randolph meeting published last week. The time should have been Sunday the 2d, instead of Monday the 2d as stated. We are sorry the mistake was made, and hope this notice will reach those wishing to attend the meeting in time to set the matter right.

Anti-Slavery Meeting at Randolph.

An Anti-Slavery Meeting will be held at Randolph, Postage Co., O., on Sunday the 2d of December. An address is expected from ANN CLARK, SAM'L MYERS and other speakers will also be in attendance.

News of the Week.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The British Mail Steamer America brings intelligence from Paris down to November 1st.

On the 3d of October, the President communicated the following Message to the Assembly:

PRESIDENT BONAPARTE'S MESSAGE.

At half-past five o'clock, M. Dupin communicated to the Legislative Assembly the following message from the President of the Republic:

"Monsieur le President—Under the grave circumstances in which we are placed, the accord which ought to reign among the different bodies of the state cannot be maintained unless by the existence of a mutual confidence, and unless they explain themselves sincerely to each other.

In order to give an example of that sincerity, I come forward now to state the reasons which have determined me to change the ministry, and to separate myself from men whose eminent services I am well pleased to proclaim, and to whom I owe friendship and gratitude.

In order to strengthen the Republic, menaced by anarchy from so many sides; to insure order more efficiently than has been done up to the present time; to maintain abroad the name of France at the elevation of her renown, men are needed, who, animated by a patriotic devotedness, comprehend the necessity of the single direction of a firm character, and of a clearly defined policy, which does not compromise power by an irresolution; of men, whose minds are as much filled with the conviction of my peculiar responsibility as their own, and of the necessity of action as well as of words—(great agitation.)

For nearly a year I have given many proofs of self-denial in order that there might be no misunderstanding with regard to my real intentions. Without rancor against any individual or against any party, I have allowed men of the most contrary opinions to arrive at power, but without obtaining the happy result which I expected from that arrangement. In place of effecting a fusion of different shades of opinions, I only arrived at a neutralization of force.

The utility of views and intentions was interfered with, and the spirit of conciliation taken for weakness. Scarcely had the dangers of the street been over, when the ancient parties were seen again to elevate their colors, revive their rivalries, and alarm the country by raising disquietude.

In the midst of this confusion, France, uneasy because she cannot see any guiding hand, seeks the hand and will of the elected of December the 10th. But that will cannot be felt unless there be entire unanimity of ideas, and of convictions between the President and his ministry; and unless the Assembly itself joins in the thought of the nation as expressed in the election of the Executive power.

A whole system triumphed on the 10th of December, for the name of Napoleon is a complete programme in itself. It means at once, order, authority, religion, and the welfare of the people; abroad, national dignity. It is this system that I wish to cause to triumph by the aid of the Assembly and the people. I wish to be worthy of the confidence which I have sworn to observe. I wish to inspire the country, by my fair, straightforward dealing, perseverance and firmness, with a confidence that business will revive.

The letter of the constitution has certainly a great influence on the destiny of the country, but the manner in which it is exercised has perhaps even more. The longer or shorter duration of power contributes powerfully to the stability of things, but it is only by displaying ideas and principles that a government can succeed in persuading society to reassess itself.

Let us, therefore, again raise up authority without interfering with real liberty. Let us calm the apprehensions that are felt by vanquishing bad passions, and by giving to all noble instincts a proper direction. Let us strengthen religious feeling, without abandoning the conquests of the revolution; and we shall save the country in spite of the parties, the ambitious, and even the infatuations, which our institutions may contain.

LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

The Journal des Debats, says: All the members of the Cabinet spontaneously declared that the President was perfectly at liberty to choose his Ministers as he thought fit, but that in their souls and consciences having fulfilled their duty with zeal and good faith, after the last vote of the majority, they could not tender their resignations.

M. Louis Bonaparte then gave them to understand that they no longer possessed his confidence, and that he intended to call other persons to his council. On retiring, the Ministers are said to have declared, with a laudable anxiety which does them honor, that until the new Ministry was formed, they would remain at their post to watch over the direction of affairs and the public safety—observing, however, to the President that they thought that in the present state of the public mind a ministerial crisis could not, without great danger, be prolonged more than 48 hours.

The following is the definite list of the new French Ministry, as published in the Moniteur:

General d'Hautpoul, Minister of War. M. Achille Fould, Finance. M. Rouher, Justice. M. Ferdinand Barrot, Home Department. M. de Rayneval, the Minister at Naples, Foreign Affairs.

M. Dumas, Commerce and Agriculture. M. de Parieu, Public Instruction and Worship.

Admiral Roussin Desbrosses, Marine and Colonies. M. Bineau, Public Works.

General d'Hautpoul is charged, *ad interim*, in the absence of M. de Rayneval, with the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

All the above belong to the majority of the Legislative Assembly.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The punishment of death to the Hungarians is about to cease. The Lloyd, in making known the above adds: "The proceedings against those who are implicated will, however, be carried on to their termination. Certain categories also are to be formed, under which the accused are to be classed. In its effects the latter measure very nearly resembles an amnesty for those who are but slightly implicated."

ROME.—The Pope was to return to Rome on the 25th of November—the anniversary of his flight last year.

Domestic Items.

ELECTIONS.—New York.—The result of the New York election is now known. The officers elected are as follows:

Whigs. Secretary of State—Christopher Morgan. Comptroller—Washington Hunt. Treasurer—Alvah Hunt. State Engineer—H. C. Seymour.

Democrats. Judge of the Court of Appeals—F. G. Jewett. Attorney General—Levi S. Chaffield. Canal Commissioner—Frederick Fullett. State Prison Inspector—J. C. Clark.

The Senate is 17 whigs to 15 democrats; the House 65 democrats to 63 whigs.

Massachusetts.—The candidates for Governor are N. Briggs, G. S. Bontwell, and Stephen C. Phelps. Governor Briggs received the largest number of votes, but not a majority over the other two; hence, as was the case last year, he failed of an election by the people. The Legislature will probably elect him.

In the house the whig majority is larger than last year. In the Senate the whigs have elected 23 members; democrats and free soilers 13.—Mr. Dalry is again defeated.

New Jersey.—The whigs have a majority of one in the Senate, and seven—some say nine—in the House.

Louisiana.—Joseph Walker, (dem.) is elected Governor. The whigs are supposed to have a majority in the Legislature.

Mississippi.—Gen. John A. Quitman, (dem.) is elected Governor.

Michigan has, as usual, elected a democratic Governor, and a large democratic majority in the Legislature.

Wisconsin has re-elected Gov. Dewey by a large majority. A large majority of the Legislature is also whig.

Tennessee.—Parties in the Tennessee Legislature are exactly equal, the whigs having a majority of three in one house, and the democrats in the other.

THE SLAVE CASE.—The U. S. Circuit Court, now in Session in this city, were engaged for several days last week, in trying the noted case of Driscoll vs. Parish. This was an action brought by the Plaintiff, Driscoll, for the price and value of certain fugitive Slaves whom he alleged, the Defendant, Parish, had prevented him from capturing. The facts on which the suit was founded, transpired in Sandusky in 1845.—We are not informed of the facts proven by the witnesses in the case, but understand that the jury returned a verdict of \$500 for the Plaintiff.—Columbus paper.

SLAVERY IN MISSION CHURCHES.—The N. Y. Observer of Sept. 23d, has a long editorial on the late meeting of the American Board, from which we make the following extract:

"At an early stage of the meeting the Prudential Committee submitted the special report, (re-committed to them last year,) with an additional paragraph, containing the principle on which this question of Slavery in the mission churches is to be disposed of.—It leaves it where it belongs, to the ecclesiastical bodies with which the missionaries are connected. This is the true ground."

Why does not the American Board wash its hands of this inquiry and have done with it. Surely such truckling to slavery only tends to prejudice all honest anti-slavery minds against it, and neutralize all the good which it aims to accomplish.—Sny.

The following question was left upon a physician's desk: Suppose a child "has running at the ears" for some time, and "nothing" does it any good—what is to be done for it?

Answer this and oblige Yours, &c. This is the Doctor's reply: If nothing does "any good" continue to do "nothing"—as it is a very good rule to continue the remedy when it is doing "any good."

THE PHILADELPHIA RIOTERS.—Eleven of the persons connected with the late riots in Philadelphia were sentenced on Saturday to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from one to two years.

The second Term of Mr. T. Gibbons' Writing Class closed on the evening of the 28th ult. His next Term will open on Monday evening, the 3d inst. The Committee to examine specimens, at the late Term, awarded the Ladies' Premium to Miss MARY RAGAN, and the Gentlemen's Premium to Mr. CHAS. S. COOPER—they having made the most improvement.—Miss Catherine Alfred and Mr. A. B. Swartzell were accounted as second best.

Committee.—Miss Edith Weaver, Miss Mary Lee, Miss Sarah B. Blackburn, Mr. M. Gantz, and Mr. J. A. Ambler.

PENMANSHIP.

Mr. T. Gibbons respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place that he has located himself for a time, and is ready to give instruction in this Science to all those who may favor him with their patronage.

Terms.—A single scholar Eighteen Lessons, \$1.00, Gentlemen and Lady \$1.50; private instructions given on the same terms.

Writing Room at the Green Street school-house, formerly occupied by Jesse Holmes. Salem, Nov. 3, 1849.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE!

ABOUT 250 lbs. OF BOURGEOIS TYPE, that on which the Bugle was formerly printed. A good bargain will be given. Apply by letter or otherwise, to JAMES BARNABY, Salem, Ohio.

TO TEACHERS AND OTHERS.

Pelton's Large Outline Maps.

PERSONS wishing to obtain Pelton's Large Outline Maps—Pelton's Key to do, Naylor's System of Teaching Geography, or Baldwin's Universal Pronouncing Gazetteer, can do so by applying to the subscriber at his residence near Damascus, Columbiana Co., O., or at

THE SALEM BOOKSTORE.

Those at a distance can have the Maps or Books forwarded to them by applying by letter to the subscriber at Damascusville Cal. Co. O., or to Barnaby & Whitney, Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio. ENOCH WOOLMAN. Also, for sale at the above named places several Cases of SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, for Common Schools. Nov. 24, 1849. E. W.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

THE undersigned being desirous of rendering the public their professional services, have associated themselves under the firm of THOMAS & GARRETTSON, in the practice of Medicine, Surgery, &c., and may at all times be found at their office, in Marlboro', except when necessarily absent. K. G. THOMAS. JOSEPH GARRETTSON. Marlboro', Nov. 16, 1849.

60 BUSHELS OF DRIED PEACHES

for sale by COPE & FILSON. Salem, Dec. 25, 1849.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

SESSION OHIO STATESMAN.

THE Legislature of Ohio and of the Congress of the Nation, are about to convene. From Washington we shall have Daily Telegraphic Reports and a regular Correspondent by mail, and between the two, our readers will have the latest news and a general outline of the doings at the Federal city.

The sessions of the Ohio Legislature, always of deep interest to our people, will be of peculiar importance this Winter, owing to the vote of the people in favor of a New Constitution. If a single voter has neglected heretofore to inform himself on political matters, or has been negligent of voting, the time is now come when he should be so no longer. In the framing of a Constitution, by which we are all hereafter to be governed, every one should take part and aid to the best of his abilities in making it a good one. And there is no time to be lost, as the Legislature may decide to hurry this question upon us earlier than many may suppose. Action should therefore commence at once.

We have no desire to boast, or do injustice to others, but we think we can appeal to the public from past experience, with justice, to say, that the Ohio Statesman has been the only paper at the State Capital that has pretended for years to give any thing like full reports of the legislative proceedings; and we expect this year to give equal, if not greater attention to a full and impartial history of the doings of our law makers. To be remunerated for this great labor and expense, we expect a large, yet a generous list of session subscribers. But to procure them we must rely on our friends throughout the State to aid in getting them up and forwarding them to us—and the earlier it is done after the receipt of this PROSPECTUS, or a knowledge of our terms, the better; as it will give us time to enter them upon our books and estimate the probable amount necessary to commence with.

In addition to the legislative proceedings, the approaching Winter is the time for the meeting of the biennial Conventions of the political parties of the State, and the nomination of candidates for Governor. Every democrat will want the full proceedings of the 8th of January Democratic Convention, one not less important than any that ever preceded it—one on which may depend the future triumph or defeat of our party. In fact, so important is the action of the approaching Winter in the politics of our State, that every man should feel interested enough in it to see that his neighborhood is supplied with the proper information. The old adage that "A stitch in time saves nine," is not less applicable to politics and public affairs, than in private matters.

TERMS OF THE SESSION OHIO STATESMAN:

The Daily Session Ohio Statesman, \$2.00 Tri-Weekly " " " 1.00 Weekly " " " 60

The session of the Legislature may be a short one, but if it should be, we shall continue to send our paper to the session subscribers for three months, or until the last day of February, and if against all probabilities it should continue longer than three months, we will continue sending until the close of the session, so as not to break the connection of the proceedings. To this our subscribers surely cannot object.

The Daily Session Statesman will contain a vast amount of matter during the Winter, of Legislative, Congressional and other proceedings. We hope to receive on the daily mail routes a liberal subscription; ONLY TWO DOLLARS.

The Tri-Weekly Session Statesman is made up of all the inside reading matter of the Daily, and only costing one dollar, should have a general circulation. It leaves no excuse as to cost, for any one to be without the full proceedings of all matters transpiring here at the State Capital, as well as at Washington City during the Winter months.

The large Weekly Session Statesman for FIFTY cents only, will be crowded full of matter from the Daily, though occasionally condensed. It will no doubt, as usual, have a very large circulation.

Those who send us lists of subscribers will retain the pay of every sixth one for their trouble.

Money sent by mail at our own risk. Write the names of persons and Post-offices distinct to prevent mistakes. Names and money handed to members of the Legislature, will arrive in due time. S. MEDARY. Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 1849.

EARLE'S CAST-STEEL HONE & STROP FOR RAZORS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A sure Remedy for all the Diseases to which the Razor is subject.

This article proves to be superior to any now in use, not only for restoring razors to their original cutting state, but giving it a finer and smoother edge than any other article now in use. I will just say (notwithstanding facts are stubborn things) that within three years past I have not with Razors laid by as useless, supposed to be worn out, others become too soft, others crumbling on the edge, and on applying them to the Hone, restored them to their former cutting state; and I have only to say, if there is a Razor which has become soft from using, or crumbles on the edge, I have not yet met with such in testing more than one thousand of different stamp. Manufactured by D. Earle, Portage County, Ohio.

Charles Frethy—Book-Binder!

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